

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS
—AT—
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
—BY—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OF THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 8 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing
Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Store-
house, Salt Lake City.

Most lives, though their stream is loaded with sand and turbid alluvial waste, drop a few golden grains of wisdom as they flow along.

Mr. S. W. Cook, having sent the editor of the *Lewiston Journal* a gold dollar with a notice of his marriage, (a very commendable custom, by the way) the gratified editor wishes him and his, a long and happy life, trusting that he may never find in this world that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

Chicago, April 16th.

The Committee on Postoffices, reported a bill to the House yesterday, compelling all railroad Corporations to carry mails for such compensation as may be provided by law and establishing the postal money order system, which was passed.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 19, 1864.

Fort Pillow, and what Happened there.

By a reference to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen, that while there is but little of permanent interest occurring at the East, and no considerable movement has as yet taken place, of the many that are said to be in contemplation for the ensuing campaign—there has lately occurred in the surrender of Fort Pillow, a reverse to our army, accompanied by circumstances, which involuntarily bring to our lips, the question—are we in the nineteenth century?

The facts are simply—that during the fight which ended in the surrender of the Fort, the place was defended by some 300 white, and some 200 negro troops—both of whom, it would seem by the accounts, fought equally well, or at least, creditably, until the rebel storming party made their appearance on the breast works—when the negroes immediately, and in a body, ran panic stricken and hid themselves under the river bank. The loss of such a number of troops made it impossible for the whites to reform their line, and they were obliged to surrender to the rebels. After the surrender, the rebels seem to have gone out deliberately to the butchery of those negro troops hidden away beneath the banks of the stream, and so thoroughly did they attend to the business in hand, that they left but a very few alive on the ground, though, lest any might still be in misery, they (the rebels) came back next morning, and slew such as still showed signs of life. Not one officer of the colored troops escaped!

Such is a skeleton of the facts—and while we do not much lament the fate of men who could behave as these negro troops are reported to have done; and who, as far as accounts go, did not even venture resistance against their own massacre in cold blood—the facts mentioned, ought to read a lesson to our Government, as well as to the negro troops and their officers—for all three parties are plainly interested in the deductions from the present facts.

To our Government—such facts speak of the desperation of the cause of the rebels, and the venom possessing their bosoms; all the more virulent from their almost constant lack of success, and this shows most unmistakably, that we must retaliate in such a way and form, that generations to come, shall yet speak of the vengeance. We have all along, been too easy, both in peace as a Government, and in war as a belligerent. Had we in the beginning, meted out a terrible day of reckoning to such guerrillas as we caught, would that desultory mode of warfare be (think you?) so popular as it is with the *chivalry*? Did John Morgan, or Basil Duke, hang to-day on a gallows as high as "Haman's," their imitators in the South would be "few and far between." A heavy vengeance is imperatively demanded, and until the day of a full retribution, our Government cannot be considered to have freed herself from a gross stain.

To the negroes themselves:—while this war is not directly for the negro, yet, its favorable issue, is his only chance for a fair show with his fellow-man, and if the race (as such) is unwilling to fight, and fight to the death, for so noble a guerdon as full liberty and perfect equality, then surely they are not deserving of such a boon! It should be with no half heart nor doubtful determination, that the negro takes the field, for he must well know his fate, whether from immediate defeat, or from the final want of success in the war. In the one case, he loses quickly a life that might be valuable—in the other, he drags out a wearisome existence, little exalted in feelings, hopes and aspirations, above the brutes that perish.

In no case can our sympathy be justly claimed for 200 men with arms in their hands, who run, hide, and cravenly huddle together, without even that negative courage which even field vermin possess, to resist when brought to bay.

As to officers of colored regiments—they must be well aware of the nature of the contest—the risk they run personally, and the prospective fate of their command, in case of surrender, or defeat. Knowing these facts,

they should impress them on their commands, and it should be well understood, that every black regiment carried also a black flag, and neither gave nor asked for quarter, when engaged with white troops.

It is hard indeed to narrate, much more difficult to palliate, and impossible to excuse the conduct of the negroes themselves, who were on this occasion, as "sheep before the shearer," and certainly cast great discredit on the reports so lately current throughout the papers of our country, which had almost persuaded us against our better judgment, that henceforward, we should have no use for white troops—so much superior in all respects had negroes been discovered to be.

IMPROVEMENTS OR THE REVERSE.—Simultaneously with the promulgation of an order from the Post Commander at Camp Douglas; forbidding the sale of liquor on the Government Reserve under any pretext, and to or by any person, Salt Lake City has arrived at the dignity of a full blown grog-shop, where bummers much do congregate; where fights originate and whence candidates for the watchful care of the police are readily recruited. We remark with interest that the genus bummers thrives (as to nose!) most luxuriantly among the "Saints," and are happy indeed to see that Cosmopolitan individual in so unexpected a locality.

THANKS.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, the "Hand Book Almanac for the Pacific States." It is an official register and business directory for the States and Territories of California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Utah and Arizona, as well as the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. It is for the present year, and a pretty careful examination of the work on the points with which we are most familiar, enables us to assert with confidence its accuracy. It is handsomely bound, and we know of no book of equal size from which so much information can be obtained.

ASSAYS.—We have been recently shown the results of several assays made by Mr. H. W. Kearsing, assayer at Camp Douglas, U. T. The rock was brought, in most of the instances referred to, from claims lately discovered in the West Mountain Mining District, by members of Co. L, 2d Cav., C. V., and on analysis averages near \$100 in silver to the ton.

THE MARKETS.—Prices are most exorbitant at present for everything eatable and marketable, and when we contrast the ruling rates and comparative plenty with the cheapness and scarcity which prevailed two years ago we do not wonder that peoples' minds are led to enquire how these things are, and to discern at least vaguely, that heretofore they had been duped.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

WASHINGTON, April 15th.

The new Internal Revenue bill is complete. It is a revision of the Act now in force retaining all the same machinery, with such improvements as experience has shown to be necessary. It contains one hundred and seventy-three sections; forty-seven of which, are devoted to general provisions. It is the longest bill ever introduced in Congress. Among the prominent features of the bill, are the following:

In addition to duties payable for licenses, there is to be paid on all spirits distilled, sold, or removed for consumption or sale, if first proofs, prior to 1st of July, 60 cents per gallon; after that date to January 1st, 1865, \$1 00; on and after that date, \$1.25. The duty on all spirits shall be taxed at no lower rate than first proofs, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength. Dis-

tilled spirits and refined coal oil, upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may be removed without payment of duty; provided, They are removed directly from the distillery to a bonded warehouse; all beer, (lager), all porter and other fermented liquors, by whatever name called, shall pay a duty of one dollar per barrel, (if not more than 31 gallons). Brewers, when having a capital not exceeding 5,000 dollars, shall pay one hundred dollars license, and two dollars additional for each thousand above that amount. There is one provision which excepts from distraint, tools, or implements of trade or profession, one cow, arms, provisions, household furniture kept for use, and apparel necessary for a family. Coal and illuminating oil, 70 cents per gallon, ground coffee and substitutes, one cent per pound, molasses and syrups, five per cent. *ad valorem*, sugar one and two cents per pound; paper, all kinds, three per cent *ad valorem*; salt six cts. per owt.; pig iron, \$1 per ton; blooms, slabs and scrap iron, \$2.50 per ton; stores and hollow ware, \$3 per ton; leather of all kinds, five per cent. *ad valorem*; grape wines, five cts. per gallon; all other wines and liquors, twenty-four cts. per gallon; manufactures, cotton, wool, silk and worsted, five per cent. *ad valorem*; cavendish, plug, twist and stemmed tobacco, twenty five cts.; smoking tobacco, made exclusively of stems, shorts and refuse, ten cts.; snuff and snuff flour, thirty-five cts.; cigars, valued at \$10 per thousand, \$5; valued at \$10 to \$20 per thousand, \$1; valued from \$20 to \$40 per thousand, \$12; valued from \$40 to \$75 per thousand, \$25; valued over seventy-five, forty dollars.

KNOXVILLE, April 15th.

The Knoxville and Greenville Convention adjourned *sine die*; the delegates evidently being well satisfied of their inability to determine for themselves the grave questions affecting the welfare of the people of East Tennessee.

CHICAGO, April 16.

Letters in regard to the capture of Fort Pillow give an even more appalling description of the fiendishness of the rebels than that telegraphed. Many of the wounded were shot in the hospital; the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the fight the rebels went out on the field and shot such negroes as had not died from their previous wounds, many of those who had escaped from the works and hospital and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels had promised, were ordered into line and inhumanly shot down. Of three hundred and fifty colored troops not more than fifty or sixty escaped—and not one officer in command of colored troops survives. Gen. Chalmers told the correspondent that although it was against the policy of his Government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, yet he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, but at the same time he said he believed it was right. Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been

found on duty with negroes. The rebels suffered heavily, they had three well filled hospitals a short distance in the country.

CHICAGO, April 16th.

A Harrisburg dispatch of the 16th says there is considerable excitement relative to the proposed transfer of the seat of Government to Philadelphia. A committee of the City Council of Philadelphia is here urging the passage of the bill and offering, if necessary, five millions for the erection of a new State Capital in that city.

BUFFALO, April 16th.

A conflagration in Jordan, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed property valued at \$75,000.

NEW YORK, April 16th.

Specials say the Senate is indignant at the language of the instructions to the House Committee on the bill for the organization of Montana and refused a new committee. If the House recedes from its instructions the new committee will probably agree to the qualifications as desired by the House.

An Orleans letter says Gen. Banks' command is above Natchitoches.

There has been no battle with the rebels but constant skirmishing with Dick Taylor's rear and things promise a collision at Shreveport. A number of stragglers have been captured.

Capt. Todd, cousin of President Lincoln, surrendered himself and expressed his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. He said he was sick of the war.

The conscription has been suspended in the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina, and an amnesty offered to all North Carolinians who are, or have been in the Federal service.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14th.

A French armed transport with a bark in tow has gone up the James river, intending to bring down tobacco from Richmond belonging to the French government.

NEWBERNE, N. C., April 19th.

The rebels appeared in large force upon the Chowan river, apparently for the protection of the shad and herring fishery. The Confederate conscription has been suspended in North Carolina.

CINCINNATI, April 17th.

Advices received here are to the effect that orders have been issued calling out the volunteer militia on the 2d day of May for field duty. The news creates considerable stir among the members of the independent militia, seven regiments being composed almost wholly of business men in this city and members of the Merchants' Exchange.

CAIRO, April 17th.

Arrived, steamer Siren from New Orleans. Her officers report that Whit Adams' force was defeated by troops from the Big Black a week ago. Several hundred prisoners were taken. No particulars. Ten gunboats are now up the Red river.

The steamer Golden Gate from Memphis and Fort Pillow brings news that a boat laden with stores and private freight, was captured by guerrillas on the night of the 12th fifteen miles above Memphis. As the steamer was passing the passengers and crew were rifled of everything.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 16.

A large mass meeting was held today in front of the Court House and resolutions offered by Parson Brownlow favoring emancipation, recommending a convention and requesting Gov. Johnson to call the same at the earliest practicable period. Resolutions endorsing the administration and war policy of President Lincoln were unanimously carried. Gov. Johnson made a powerful and telling speech. The guerrilla Reynolds and his command were surprised yesterday by a small force of our cavalry; ten rebels were killed and fifteen, including Reynolds, captured with their horses, equipments and arms.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 17th.

A Port Royal paper of the 14th, reports the capture of the side-wheel blockade runner Alliance on the 12th near Dafuskie Island in the Savannah river, where she ran aground. All but six of the crew were taken prisoners. She was from Nassau with an assorted cargo for the rebel government, valued at \$85,000.

The Savannah Republican of the 14th states that the Yankee prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, are dying at the rate of twenty or twenty-five per day.

Nassau papers state that Mobile, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington, are less rigidly blockaded than ever. These papers also say that fast steamers are coming on with supplies for the rebels which promise large profits.

The paymaster arrived at Port Royal on the 8th with one million dollars for payment to all the troops in the department.

Jacksonville dates to the 11th, give a list of 350 of our wounded in the hands of the rebels.

A fire on Folly Island on the 8th, destroyed quartermaster stores to the value of \$20,000.

CHATTANOOGA, April 16.

All quiet at the front. No change in the situation. A rebel Lieutenant, with fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, came into our lines last night. They report that Hardee's corps has been ordered away from Dalton. Several teams left before they came away. It was believed in the rebel camp they were going to Virginia.

MEMPHIS, April 15th.

There is not much said, but a general gritting of teeth among the officers here, when the massacre at Fort Pillow is mentioned. Several officers have been heard to say, that unless Government takes retaliatory steps, they should consider it their duty to shoot every man in Forrest's command they may meet, taking no prisoners. The soldiers have threatened to shoot Forrest's men, even in prison, if they get a chance.

PROVIDENCE, April 15.

A second trial to elect 13 members of the General Assembly took place in this city yesterday, and resulted in the success of the Union National ticket.

NEW YORK, April 16.

Tidwell's army of the Potomac dispatch says a majority of the sutlers and other citizens have left for Washington. An accession of three or four brigades to the enemy's force opposite Raccoon Ford is reported, on good authority.

The *World's* special says several deserters, belonging to New England regiments, escaped during the recent storm.

The army is being constantly reinforced by the arrival of Veterans.

Three brigades of Gen. Gettys division, 4th corps, have been reviewed, and other reviews and drills are in active progress throughout the entire army.

Herald's special from Alexandria, Va., of the 15th, says: This morning Mosby, at the head of 300 rebel cavalry, made his appearance on the line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, near Bristol Station, and suddenly took and surprised the patrol for the protection of the road between that place and Manassas. Twenty to twenty-five soldiers were captured, and the rebels went away in the direction of Fredericksburg.

A Washington special, having left the army of the Potomac this morning, says he speaks knowingly, that the roads will be so dried as to allow the freest locomotion. There is nothing to hinder an early movement, the streams having assumed their wonted dimensions, and the roads are passable to say the least.

NEW YORK, April 17.

The *Richmond Examiner* has a rumor that Burnside's forces were landing at Newport News. The same paper places the strength of Grant's army at 44,000 infantry, and says 20,000 reinforcements will be the extent of his present resources.

There is no truth in the announcement of the postponement of the draft. A telegram from Provost Marshal Fry, says the accounts will be made up to the 15th, to determine which of the sub-districts are deficient. The draft will be made in them as soon as possible thereafter. Men enlisted after the 15th from the different sub-districts, will be deducted from the number required at that date.

WASHINGTON, April 17.

House Committee on Elections reported, yesterday, against the right of B. M. Kitchen to a seat as Representative from the Seventh District of Virginia, but resolutions were adopted, declaring him entitled thereto. Both the Senate and House adopted resolutions instructing an inquiry into the Fort Pillow slaughter. The bill in relation to donating claims in Oregon and California passed the Senate.

NEW YORK, April 18th.

The steamer Fulton from Port Royal arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday. The Alliance was captured by the South Carolina, and her crew, (thirty in number) all found asleep; her passengers, (six in number) escaped in a boat. Cargo and vessel were worth one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Herald's army dispatch states that Gen. Kilpatrick left for Washington, and thence proceeds to Nashville to report to Sherman for command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland. Gen. Custer with the 2d brigade is transferred from the 3d to the 1st division. Gen. Davis is ordered to report to Gen. Gregg commanding the 2d division. Previous to Kilpatrick's departure he received by a flag of truce, a letter from Gen. Lee inquiring whether the orders found upon Col. Dahlgreen and published in the Richmond papers were authentic and authorized by him. The reply is a bitter and indignant denial. There is little doubt that the reason why Dahlgreen's body was not given up was because of its shameful mutilation and unchristian burial.

The storm which has raged for the last twenty-four hours swelling the streams and deepening the mud, has cleared, and the weather is again bright and beautiful.

Glasgow from Liverpool 3d, Queens-town 4th: The *London News* reports that measures are being taken by the Tory opposition for mustering their utmost strength for a well organized attack on the Government in Parliament.

Advices from Rome confirm the apprehensions felt for the health of the Pope; his life is not however dispirited of.

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

TWENTY JACKSON AND AURORA
Thimble Skin Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to
G. S. L. City, April 12, '64
S. A. KEYES,
Salt Lake House.

Notice.

Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store. Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Acknowledgments taken for any part of the United States. ap19-1f PATRICK LYNCH.

SALE & FEED STABLES.

SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
THE subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.
Corral Accommodation
On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates. Particular attention given to the Saling of Stock. ap1f H. J. FAUST.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at \$50.00 per share. Apply to
EDWARD PENNINGTON,
Quartermaster's Warehouse
Salt Lake City.
mar18f

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap21f

C. OLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. djan71f

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled RANSOFF & Co., instead of Ranshoff Bros., as heretofore. S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. RANSOFF BRO. ap16f

L. P. FISHER,

No. 620 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEDETTE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

Merchant Tailors.

Second South Temple St. Near Pratt's Livery Stables.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand, Broad Cloths,

Black Doe Skins,

Fancy Cassimeres,

Marcelline, and

Silk Vestings.

which they offer to make up to order, on reasonable terms.

We call particular attention to our stock of

Pantaloen Goods,

just received from the East, which are of the latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city.

Feeling thankful for past favors, and confident in our ability to cut and make up every variety of garments in the most fashionable and approved styles, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Clothing cleaned and repaired, Dyeing done to order.

GREAT SALT LAKE

AND—

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Proprietors.
Main St., G. S. L. City. m8-1d

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,

BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

COIN,

GOLD DUST

and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver. Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1f

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

EXCHANGE,

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap18m

PAXTON & THORNBURG, } { E. WHEATON,
Virginia. } Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,

BANKERS,

AUSTIN, NEVADA TERRITORY.

Draw on

Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and

San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants

and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coin-

age at the Mint.

Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a

general banking business. feb26-1f

H. W. THEALL, } { PAXTON, THORNBURG & Co.,
Virginia. } Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE

OF

THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description,

Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coin.

We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.

All business entrusted to our care will be promptly

and accurately attended to. feb24f THEALL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE.

H. W. KEARSING,

formerly of New York City.

ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now pre-

pared to make Assays of Ores of every description,

on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having

had an experience of many years both in New York

and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters,

Camp Douglas. feb24f

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS

RESTAURANT.

Excellent of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.

Meals at all hours between 11 o'clock and

5 o'clock. JULIAN A. PROP'r.

By-Laws of Beaver Mining District

Minutes of the organization of Beaver Mining District, Beaver County, Utah Territory:
At a meeting of the miners of Beaver, held at Beaver, March 12th, 1864, Hon. C. W. Wandell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Clerk.

On motion, that part of Beaver county included within the following boundaries, viz: beginning at the summit of Ball Mountain, easterly from Beaver, thence running due south to the southern boundary line of Beaver county; thence west along said boundary line to the point where said line intersects the Territorial road; thence northerly along said Territorial road to the north boundary line of said county; thence east along said boundary line to a point due north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of beginning, was constituted a Mining District, and named The Beaver Mining District.

On motion, the following By-Laws were unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. The officers of the Beaver Mining District shall consist of a President and Recorder, who shall hold their office for one year, and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

Article 2nd. The duties of the President shall be, to call meetings when, in his judgment, the interests of the District require it, to preside over the same, and to perform all other duties required of him as President.

Article 3rd. The duties of the Recorder shall be, to keep in a suitable book, the Minutes of all the District meetings; to record all claims brought him to be recorded, and to give a certificate copy of the same, provided, 1st, That the claims and bounds of any claim so presented shall be properly described, and, 2nd, Such claim shall not interfere with, or affect the rights of any prior claim; when requested, to survey claims and make or cause to be made good and sufficient land marks defining the same; to keep said book open for the inspection of all persons interested, which inspection shall be had in the presence of said Recorder; to note the date of recording each claim, and to deliver up to his successor in office all books and papers held by him as Recorder.

Article 4th. The fees of the Recorder shall be one dollar and a half for surveying a claim, and one dollar for recording and giving a certified copy of the same.

Article 5th. All claims shall hold good for twelve months from date of record.

Article 6th. Whenever the sum of five hundred dollars shall have been expended on a claim, the ground covered by said claim shall be deemed as belonging in fee to the claimant or claimants thereof, and their assigns forever, and shall not be subject to location by another party, except by an acknowledged abandonment of said ground by said claimants or their assigns, which shall be construed to mean an entire abandonment, after lying idle one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.

Article 7th. Money or other means expended in the purchase, handling and putting up of machinery or other materials for mining purposes, and the time necessary for the same, shall be deemed as so much expended upon the claim or claims for which said materials were purchased.

Article 8th. The discoverer of a vein or lode, shall be entitled to one claim extra, to be called "The Discovery Claim," provided, That his two claims are taken in one day.

Article 9th. The discovery claim on any vein or lode, shall in all cases be number one, the remaining claims being numbered from that.

Article 10th. Each claimant shall be entitled to hold by location, two hundred feet on any lead, lode or ledge, with all its dips, spurs, angles, depths, widths, offshoots, outcrops, variations, and all minerals and other valuables therein contained.

Article 11th. The width of a mining claim shall be two hundred feet.

Article 12th. All claims held in the name of a company, shall be of sufficient length to give to each original member thereof the above described length and breadth of claim, with the addition of the discovery claim.

Article 13th. All locations shall be made by a notice posted up on the ground, and boundaries defined, and all claimants' names posted on the notice.

Article 14th. No person shall be entitled to a vote at any meeting of miners, unless he is actually a miner, or holds an interest in a mining claim in this District.

Article 15th. There shall be held in this District, on the second Saturday in March, annually, a regular meeting of miners; at which time there shall be elected a President and a Recorder for the District for the ensuing year.

Article 16th. These rules or mining laws may be altered or amended by a two-thirds vote of the claim-holders present at any meeting in the District, called for that purpose, thirty days' notice of which shall have been given by the President. All other questions, except questions of order, shall be decided by a majority vote.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Hon. C. W. Wandell was elected President of District, and Mr. N. H. Carlow Recorder.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

C. W. WANDALL, President.

N. H. CARLOW, Clerk.

Banack Restaurant and Bating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public, are respectfully informed that the Banack Restaurant and Bating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

JOS. D. PAYLESS.

CITY RESTAURANT.

H. D. VANCE, Proprietor.
WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Arrived this day at

WALKER BROS.

A full stock of

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

ETC., ETC.

To Arrive

On the first day of April, a

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

FANCY DRESS AND DRY GOODS,

Selected expressly for

Spring Trade.

ALSO.

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

ETC., ETC.

WALKER BROS.

ATTENTION!

IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!

NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP AND GOOD.

FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,

Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.

Consisting of

LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,

OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.

All kinds of

LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,

LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

FANCY TRIMMINGS,

LADIES GLOVES, ETC.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,

DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,

of Every Variety, and

YANKEE NOTIONS,

too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

At the New Store, Main Street, next to Crony & Clayton's.

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET.

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicos, Collars and

WOOLEN GOODS.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

RANSOHOFF & CO.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES.

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,

SOAP, etc., etc., etc.

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, CROCKERY,

etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

A. GILBERT

TELEGRAPH

Parties can be supplied with Coal at this rate at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Store will be promptly attended to.

Great Salt Lake City, April 1st, 1864.

SALT, SALT, SALT!

No one article is so well known as

TABLE SALT.

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style, and at shortest notice. Also, a superior quality of sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to the undersigned.

W. J. SHERMAN, Salt Lake City, U. T.

NEW

WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Maps to parties desiring them. Having a complete supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks required by mining companies or others.

ARMY PROPOSALS.

Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 30th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:

1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (heads, hoofs, and tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, to be delivered to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of No. 1 salt, to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the deposit of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state separately the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 o'clock, on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Flour,' 'Potatoes' or 'Salt,' as the case may be."

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD, Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., March 23, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 o'clock, on the 1st day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of August, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.

Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.

Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 800 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 o'clock, on the 1st day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Storer, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for 'Wood,' 'Hay' or 'Oats,' as the case may be."

D. B. STORER, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.